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Repatriation Committee
and publications
Government
Publications
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The Programme of Repatriation



Issued by Department of Public Information
for the
REPATRIATION COMMITTEE



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Organizing Repatriation.

The Repatriation Committee has been formed by the Dominion Government to bring Canada forward to a peace basis with all speed.

It will use the existing machinery and any necessary new machinery.

The Committee consists of Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration (Chairman); Hon. Sir James Lougheed, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior. To assist them, Mr. H. J. Daly has been appointed Director, and Mr. Vincent Massey, General Secretary.

This Committee is formed to co-ordinate the work of all those departments of the Government which have to do with the task of bringing back our soldiers to civil life, caring for them and their dependents, providing employment opportunities for soldiers and war-workers, and assuring proper living and working conditions. It also assists the efforts of all organizations and agencies prepared to give aid in the solution of our problems.

The Committee surveys all plans. It prevents overlapping and confusion. It secures expert assistance. It obtains more speedy action, more effective co-operation. While its first consideration is the welfare of the Canadian soldier, its scope embraces the whole community.

The Committee has built up a Repatriation Organization to supplement the work of the existing departments of the Government.

The Committee has secured experts on each problem—military, employment, social, housing, farming, transportation, medical. Nothing is neglected. It invites representatives from all organizations which have interested themselves in the social and economic welfare of the country and the needs of our soldiers.

Co-operating with the Repatriation Committee is an Advisory Committee appointed by the Great War Veterans' Association.

With the assistance of these agencies the solution of the problem is presented to the Repatriation Committee in a practicable form.

The plans devised to meet every problem as it arises will be reported to you in the coming announcements.

Demobilizing Canada's Army.

The actual work of bringing back our soldiers to Canada and getting them out of khaki is in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence. Complete plans have been made and machinery organized to handle the work. Every detail has been considered. The plan is harmonious and will work smoothly. It is described here. Notice how every contingency has been considered. How the soldier is cared for at every step. How everything is done for his comfort and to inform his waiting relatives and friends.

From France to England.

Peace is not yet signed. The victorious Canadian Corps is still a fighting unit. But as fast as the situation permits the Canadian Corps in France will be returned to Canada *by units* allotted, as far as possible, to the areas from which they came. These units will be reconstructed so as to include only men desirous of returning to the area to which the unit has been allotted.

The remainder of the Canadian forces overseas will be returned in drafts of 500 men for each area. Married men first, according to length of service. Then single men, according to length of service.

Preparing to Leave England.

Canada has been divided into 22 dispersal areas for demobilization, with a dispersal station for each.

1. The province of Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown.
2. The province of Nova Scotia—Halifax.
3. One half of New Brunswick—Moncton.
4. One half of New Brunswick—St. John.
5. The north country of Quebec down to Three Rivers—Quebec.
6. The remainder of Quebec—Montreal.
7. The Ottawa Valley and Ontario down to the Thousand Islands—Ottawa.
8. The Kingston district west to Oshawa and north to the Madawaska River—Kingston.
9. The Toronto district north to the French River and the north mining country—Toronto.
10. The Niagara Peninsula—Hamilton.
11. Southern Ontario—London.
12. From White River to the Lake of the Woods—Port Arthur.
13. All of Manitoba except the Brandon territory—Winnipeg.
14. The Brandon territory—Brandon.
15. Southern Saskatchewan—Regina.
16. Northern Saskatchewan—Saskatoon.

17. Southern Alberta—Medicine Hat.
18. From Calgary north to Nordeg—Calgary.
19. Northern Alberta—Edmonton.
20. All of British Columbia except 21 and 22—
Vancouver.
21. Vancouver Island and the immediate mainland—
Victoria.
22. Cariboo, Kootenay and Gale—Revelstoke.

Each soldier overseas chooses the dispersal area in Canada
to which he wishes to go.

A report of the number of men for each dispersal area
is cabled to Militia Headquarters.

As fast as they can be absorbed by the dispersal areas
—a cable is sent to England for drafts.

Prior to sailing, a cable is sent from England stating how
many men are coming and giving their occupations.

In this way arrangements are made to handle the men,
to care for them, and to find employment for them.

Before a man leaves England he is medically exam-
ined, his discharge papers and other documents are made
out. All delay in Canada over these details is avoided.

On the Ship.

The transport staff check the medical and pay documents. The Y.M.C.A. provides recreation and entertainment. Twenty-four hours before arrival in Canada a wireless is sent to the port giving details of any men who are sick and in need of hospital care, and general information that will ensure speedy transportation from boat to train.

Wounded Men.

Wounded men are brought back on hospital ships in the care of Army Medical Corps. They are taken on hospital trains to the various military hospitals and are in charge of the military authorities until medical treatment is complete.

In Port.

Halifax and St. John, are the ports of disembarkation in winter. Quebec and Montreal will also be used in summer. Immediately upon arrival of troops, the officer commanding wires a list to the Soldiers' Aid Commission in each province who notify the men's relatives. He also wires the Dispersal Station to prepare to handle a certain number of men. A third wire is sent to the general officer commanding each military district, through whom the dispersal station is again notified. This gives the dispersal station a double check.

Various voluntary organizations and the citizens of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal all give soldiers every assistance. Canteens and club rooms are open. Coffee and cigarettes are provided. Telegrams are sent for the men.

A permanent transportation committee of railroad experts, representing the C.P.R., the G.T.R., and the Canadian National Railways, arrange for special trains to meet every transport.

On the Train.

Troop trains consist of colonist, tourist, commissariat, standard sleeping and dining cars. A Y.M.C.A. representative is on every train.

Should a stop-over or delay become unavoidable, the men are provided for. Barracks and an ample food supply are available at the following divisional points: Halifax, Amherst, St. John, Mount Joli, Levis, Megantic, Quebec, Montreal, Cochrane, North Bay, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Vancouver.

At the Dispersal Station.

The principal city in each area is the dispersal station. When the troop train pulls in, the relatives and friends of the men have been notified and are on hand. Voluntary organizations have motor cars at the station. Municipal reception committees are also on hand.

In each city the military have provided every accommodation for men staying overnight—barracks, rations. Out-of-town men who are given overnight leave and do not wish to remain in barracks can find the best of accommodation at hostels provided by voluntary organizations.

.The Discharge.

Men taken sick *en route* are immediately received by the District Depot for medical treatment and receive pay as part of that unit.

All other men are paraded at the dispersal station. The offices here are so arranged that each man can pass quickly from one to the other and get away in the shortest time.

First comes the ordnance office. Here the men turn in their equipment, except steel helmets and clothing, which they are allowed to keep.

Next is the office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Here each man is given advice and information on the many questions relating to his return to civil life—employment, housing, vocational training, medical treatment.

Men who are unfit for their former employment are taken on the strength of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for vocational training. They are paid during this period and their dependents receive separation allowance.

Third is the paymaster's office. Here the men receive their back pay, clothing allowance of \$35.00 and first month's War Service Gratuity.

Finally the officer commanding issues each man his discharge certificate, and in the same office is a railway ticket agent who gives each man a ticket to his home town. The man is now a civilian.

Here also is an information and complaint office. All complaints are dealt with and information given by an officer specially chosen for that purpose.

The dispersal station will supply quarters and meals for men until train time.

The Government's care for the soldier does not end when he passes through the dispersal station. The important work of other departments will be covered in reports immediately following this.

Pensions.

Canada's yearly pension bill is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$30,000,000. This is a minimum figure. How is this vast fund to be administered? To whom will pensions be paid? Everyone is asking these questions. Here is the official answer.

The Organization.

A huge organization has been built up to handle pensions promptly, smoothly, fairly.

At its head is the Board of Pensions Commissioners. This Board is to be developed as a civil rather than as a military body. It consists of three men, each appointed for ten years, each devoting his whole time to his duties as a Commissioner.

The Head Office of the Pensions Board is at Ottawa; and there are seventeen branch offices in the principal centres throughout Canada. An important branch is in operation in London, England.

These local branches receive applications from soldiers' dependents for pensions; send "Visitors" to call on pensioners in their homes; hold medical re-examinations; handle complaints.

The Board keeps a representative travelling from coast to coast interviewing pensioners and addressing organizations interested in their welfare. He has already conferred with more than 30,000 pensioners.

At present 60,000 pensions are being administered by the Board.

A Pension—What it is.

A pension is not a gift, gratuity or reward for service done. It is compensation—money paid as a right by Canadians, through their Government, to offset in a measure the handicaps suffered in war by their fellow-citizens—a debt that the country owes to our returned men, and to the dependents of those who have fallen.

It is in this spirit that Orders-in-Council governing pensions are framed. It is in this spirit that the Board of Pensions Commissioners administers these Orders-in-Council.

To Whom Payable.

Pensions are not rewarded for service.

Broadly speaking, any soldier or sailor who was disabled during his service is entitled to a pension—provided medical treatment fails to restore his full normal capacity.

The amount of the pension is based on the extent of the physical handicap he has suffered.

The physical condition of the disabled man is described on his discharge from the service by a Medical Board. Pension is awarded according to the amount of disablement from which he is then found to be suffering.

The percentage of handicap has been carefully and thoroughly worked out for every disability. It is both accurate and fair.

The relationship between the Medical Board and the pension applicant is that of doctor and patient. Every opportunity is given to have the man's condition judged from his point of view.

Amount of Pension.

The pension is awarded to a soldier or sailor so that he can live in decent comfort, despite his handicap.

The money he may be able to earn, or the money he earned before the war, does not affect the amount of his pension. The extent of his handicap alone in the general labor market is considered.

Every man who has increased his income by Vocational Training will not have his pension decreased or discontinued.

The amount of the pension varies also according to the soldier's rank; but his trade or profession is not considered. The minimum pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier or sailor of the lowest rank is \$600 a year.

Pensions to Dependents.

Widows of soldiers or sailors who have died during or as a result of service, are entitled to pension so long as they do not remarry.

Children of soldiers or sailors are entitled to pensions up to the age of sixteen, if boys, or seventeen, if girls.

Pension is awarded to the parents of a soldier or sailor according, (a) to the degree of their dependency on the deceased soldier and, (b) according to their needs.

War Service Gratuity.

As soon as a soldier is discharged from the army his first concern is to find a job. He may not find a job at once. During his period of unemployment he will however be in receipt of his War Service Gratuity.

Before the Armistice was signed "post discharge pay" was granted to discharged soldiers. Upon the signing of the Armistice it was felt necessary to make certain changes.

A larger grant will now be made to all who have served at the front whether discharged before or after the Armistice. Those who were on active service on the date of the Armistice, but had not served at the front, will also receive a gratuity on a higher scale.

The War Service Gratuity is given over and above any "back pay," pension or clothing allowance to which a man may be entitled.

It is given in addition to all the care, attention and service which the Government will devote in order to restore our fighting men to civil life.

To Whom Awarded.

All soldiers discharged on or after November 11th, 1918, who have served with good conduct will receive War Service Gratuity according to their class.

Soldiers discharged before November 11th, 1918, will receive War Service Gratuity only if they served at the front in any actual theatre of war.

If a soldier discharged before November 11th, 1918, did not serve in an actual theatre of war he will be entitled only to post discharge pay—according to his class on the old scale.

The Amount of the Gratuity.

The gratuity consists of a continuation of a soldier's pay, field allowance and separation allowance for a period beyond his discharge.

This period is graded according to the length and character of service.

If his service has been in part overseas his gratuity is figured on a higher scale than that of the man who has served only in Canada.

The maximum gratuity for the man who has served overseas is six months. This is given to the man whose total service amounts to three years or more.

Three months gratuity is the maximum for the man who has served in Canada only, and it is given for three years' service.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man whose dependents have been receiving separation allowance should be less than \$100 he is given \$100 per month as gratuity. A part of the gratuity equal to separation allowance will be paid direct to the dependent entitled to it.

If the monthly pay and allowances for a man without such dependents should amount to less than \$70.00 he is to receive \$70.00 per month.

Further, every gratuity granted will amount to at least one month's pay, field allowance and separation allowance.

When Payable.

Men who have already been discharged will be given the gratuity to which they are entitled (less any "post discharge pay" they have received) after February 1st, 1919.

Application for any adjustment must be made to the paymaster of the district from which the soldier was discharged. The necessary forms to be filled out in support of each claim for adjustment may be obtained from the military headquarters of each district, from district and unit paymasters and from officers commanding militia units.

Men who are still in the service will receive their first month's gratuity immediately upon their discharge—unless they are “boarded” to receive treatment and full pay and allowances from the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Men who are in the care of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will get their gratuity as soon as they cease to receive full pay and allowances.

* * * * *

By this token Canada will record her appreciation of her soldiers and sailors—to a degree more generous than that shown by any other nation.

One Employment Agency for All Canada.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments are co-operating to distribute employment quickly and fairly. Employment Offices are being set up throughout Canada—a single, complete chain from East to West.

In all, some 60 Employment Offices are being established. They will be located in all centres of 10,000 people and over—and wherever the need for them exists. One-third are already in operation.

Through these Government Employment Offices, all persons in need of employment, both male and female, will secure such positions as are available.

Through this same source an employer's particular needs will be promptly filled.

Indeed, the service rendered by these Government Employment Offices will be such as to warrant the heartiest co-operation and support on the part of employers of labor.

They will endeavor to supply only such help as an employer can confidently take on—the right man for the right position.

Thus, to the small employer of labor, they will take the place of the Employment manager. To the large employer of labor they will be of appreciable assistance.

The service of the Employment Offices will be given both to employers and to those who seek employment entirely *without charge*.

How They Work.

A superintendent is in charge of each local Employment Office.

Inside the office he has *interviewers*, to confer with those seeking employment and to direct them to positions. In the larger cities he also has canvassers or salesmen to call on the employers and show them the value of the services rendered by the Employment Office.

In this way the work-seeker and the work-giver are quickly brought together.

Every effort is made to secure up-to-date, business-like offices, conveniently located.

For the Soldier.

The same Employment Offices are used to provide positions for returned soldiers as well as for every other person in need of employment.

In each employment office there is a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—a man who has served overseas. He introduces the returned soldier to the regular officials and gives him every assistance, both as to employment and other matters.

The Organization.

The local offices in each province are linked together by a provincial *clearing house* in the capital city.

They are directly supervised by a general superintendent who receives daily wired reports from each office.

These reports state how many have sought work, how many have been placed in positions, how many and what classes need work, how many positions vacant. The general superintendent has each day a complete picture of the employment situation in the province under his care.

With the same idea in view, the Dominion Government has three national *clearing houses*—established at Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg. Those who plan to move from one locality to another can thus go “with their eyes open,” because these clearing-houses show from their daily reports just what the employment prospects are—everywhere.

National Advantages.

With the completion of this single chain of Employment Offices the Government will be exactly informed on employment conditions.

Expert field agents will call on the lumbering, mining, shipbuilding and other industries to secure information as to anticipated requirements for labor.

Weekly reports sent in by trade unions provide additional information.

Finally, every concern with 25 or more employees will mail each week a post-card showing (a) the pay-roll of the previous week; (b) changes in staff and the nature of the occupations.

Advisory Councils.

Each local superintendent in the larger cities will be assisted by an advisory body composed of employers and employees.

Each province will have a similar advisory body.

There will also be a Dominion body—the Employment Service Council of Canada—to co-operate with the Department of Labor. This council will be composed of representatives from all those classes interested.

In addition to the above, the Government is co-operating with those who provide employment—so that as far as possible every willing worker will have work to do.

Bringing Our Soldiers' Dependents to Canada.

In England, there is a colony of Canadian women who went overseas in order to be near their husbands. There are also in England and France many women who married Canadian soldiers and have never seen Canada.

It is one of the duties that Canada has incurred through the war to bring back these dependents of our soldiers with all speed, and to help establish their home life.

Up till the time the Armistice was signed, some 22,000 women and children were returned. There still remain about 50,000 to be brought back.

These 50,000 soldiers' dependents will be returned to Canada at the public expense. Those who have already arrived in Canada since November 11th, 1918, will have their ocean and railway fare refunded by the Government.

The facilities for transporting soldiers and their dependents are limited to about 30,000 monthly. Therefore, women and children will be returned to Canada at the rate of about 5,000 to 7,000 each month. Many of the women will be accompanied by their husbands. On every boat carrying 200 or more unaccompanied women there is a Y.W.C.A. secretary.

At the Ports.

To these 50,000 returning women and children every care is being given. Until they reach the shores of Canada they are in charge of the Overseas Militia Department.

At HALIFAX they are welcomed by the Women's Reception Committee, composed of women who have been engaged in war activities. This committee has been organized for nearly two years and has been doing splendid work.

At ST. JOHN there is also a committee representing all the organizations interested. This committee, although more recently formed, is giving excellent service. The National Y.W.C.A. has assigned two secretaries for work at this port.

On each of these Committees there is a trained nurse to give necessary attendance.

At the ports the organizations meet every boat. Locate the women's luggage. Take charge of the babies. Bring the women to a cosy rest room. Here cots and baths are provided for the children. Hot lunch can be secured. Overnight accommodation is arranged.

Women who are too sick to proceed on their journey are taken to the local hospitals. Women who are without money receive assistance from the Patriotic Fund; are provided with lunch baskets and money to buy meals on the train.

These organizations also secure the railroad tickets for the women, get their money changed, give them such information as they need. The workers accompany the women to the train.

The Repatriation Committee have a nurse, trained in social work, lent by the Victorian Order of Nurses to act as the committee's representative at each port.

On the Train.

On each train carrying unaccompanied women and children there is a Red Cross nurse, experienced in social service who has been enrolled by the Canadian Association of Graduate Nurses. This nurse carries with her first aid supplies and an emergency fund of money furnished by the Red Cross Society.

Telegrams are sent ahead to the local branch of the Patriotic Fund and to the local Reception Committees giving the number who will arrive.

On Arrival.

The Rotary Clubs of Canada have undertaken to provide motor cars to take the women and children from the station to their homes.

The Patriotic Fund have undertaken to provide temporary accommodation and other necessary assistance at cities and towns en route and at points of destination.

The main function of this nation-wide organization is to care for soldiers' dependents. It is therefore fitting that they should be responsible for arrangements for all the returning women and children.

Many other well-known organizations have been doing admirable work—meeting trains, providing rest-rooms, canteens and hostels and generally caring for the women and children. It is important that these organizations continue this work and co-operate as closely as possible with the Patriotic Fund.

Making the Soldier a Civilian.

Early in the war, the Government realized that the returned soldier would need one of three things.

(1) If he was ill, he would want to be made well.

(2) If he was so disabled by service that he could not follow his old occupation he would want an opportunity to recover his power to "make good" as a civilian.

(3) If he was fit, he would want to be put into touch with employment opportunities.

To help in this three-fold service the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was organized.

The Medical Branch.

The Medical Branch of this Department gives the special after-care that soldiers who have suffered through war service need.

On his return to Canada the invalided or wounded soldier is treated in military hospitals. If the Medical Board decides that his case requires extended treatment in certain diseases, he is discharged from the army and comes under the care of this Department.

The Medical Branch then provides free medical and surgical treatment;

—free artificial limbs and special boots for deformed feet;

- free surgical appliances, eyeglasses, etc.;
- free dental treatment.

At present this service is available not only on the soldier's discharge from the army, but whenever he becomes ill again on account of disease or wounds due to war service.

The Vocational "Re-Training" Branch.

Some soldiers have so suffered on war service that they are prevented from working at the trade or occupation they followed before enlisting. This branch of the Department arranges for such men free re-training in some trade or occupation.

* * * * *

While undergoing medical or surgical treatment in the hospitals of the Department, or "Re-Training", the soldier receives pay, and his family and dependents are granted adequate allowances.

Information and Service Branch.

This branch of the Department has been organized recently to give special service to the demobilized soldier.

This branch first comes into contact with the soldier in France and England. Here it finds out the soldier's previous experience, the employment he now prefers to take up, and the locality in which he intends to settle.

Representatives of the Department keep in constant touch with returning soldiers before they reach Canada to let the men know just what the country is prepared to do for them, to advise them, and to give them information.

This service will be extended throughout Canada and by means of it the returned soldier will be placed in touch with Government Employment Offices, where details of existing opportunities for employment are available.

The representatives of the Department will themselves be returned men—those who can appreciate the soldier's problem.

The work these branches do will be described more fully in later announcements.

Free Medical Treatment for Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.

Those discharged soldiers or sailors who become ill or disabled again as a result of some disease or injury suffered during war service receive free medical and surgical treatment.

This service is provided by the Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

An ex-soldier or ex-sailor who has recurrence of a war disability should, if he is not too ill, go at once to the local medical officer of this Department.

If he is too ill he should have that medical officer notified at once.

Should he be taken ill in a place where there is no representative of the Department, he should call in a local physician to give him the necessary immediate treatment and ask him to communicate immediately all details of the case to the nearest medical officer of the Department.

The name of the authorized medical representative of this department is given below.

Treatment at the expense of this Department can only be secured through these representatives. The Department cannot pay any bills for treatment which have not been authorized by the Department.

If the medical officers recommend it, pay is given to patients, and allowances are granted to their dependents by the Department, during the period of treatment.

The established scale of pay and allowances that may be granted depends upon the extent to which the treatment recommended by the medical officer of the Department prevents the patient from doing his regular work.

Arrangements for special care of patients of the Department have been made with hospitals in all the larger towns and cities from coast to coast.

Sanatoria for treating tuberculosis under most favorable conditions are operated in every Province under the direct supervision of the Department.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Note.—At places marked (*) there are Medical Administrative Offices of the Department with Medical Officers in charge. Otherwise reference is given to Medical Representatives. Additions are being made to this list constantly.

City or Town.	Name of Unit Medical Director, Asst. Unit Medical Director or Medical Representative.
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Nova Scotia:

*Halifax	Dr. Dugald Stewart, Leith House, Hollis St.
*Sydney	Dr. James Bruce.

Prince Edward Island:

*Charlottetown	Dr. Alex. Ross.
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Quebec:

*Montreal	Dr. A. E. Lundon, 301 Drummond Building.
*Quebec	Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard, 17 St. James Street.

Name of Unit Medical Director, Asst.
Unit Medical Director or
Medical Representative.

City or Town

Ontario:

*Kingston	-----	Dr. E. E. Latta, Golden Lion Bloc .
*Ottawa	-----	Dr. H. T. Douglas, 132 Queen Street.
Port Hope	-----	Dr. A. G. Aldrich.
Gananoque	-----	Dr. J. J. Davis, Pine Street.
Pictou	-----	Dr. C. A. Publow.
Lindsay	-----	Dr. J. A. White.
Brockville	-----	Dr. E. J. F. Williams.
*Toronto	-----	Dr. E. Ryan, 185 Spadina Ave.
*Hamilton	-----	Dr. W. Bethune, 300 Clyde Block.
North Bay	-----	Dr. W. J. Bell.
Chatham	-----	Dr. R. V. Fray.
Sudbury	-----	Dr. W. G. Cook.
Windsor	-----	Dr. Cruikshank, 14 Labelle Bldg.
Paris	-----	Dr. W. J. H. Gould.
Brantford	-----	Dr. C. C. Fissette.
Windsor	-----	Dr. C. Fuller, 1 Wyandotte S. W.
Orillia	-----	Dr. W. C. Gilchrist.
Haileybury	-----	Dr. G. F. Jackson.
Mattawa	-----	Dr. M. James.
Midland	-----	Dr. T. J. Johnston.
Barrie	-----	Dr. W. A. Lewis, P.O. Box 13.
Cwen Sound	-----	Dr. H. H. Middleboro.
Timmins	-----	Dr. H. H. Moore.
Welland	-----	Dr. W. R. McCulloch.
Collingwood	-----	Dr. D. McKay.
Woodstock	-----	Dr. S. McM. McLay.
Stratford	-----	Dr. L. F. Robertson, 55 Albert St.
St. Catharines	-----	Dr. J. Sheahan.
Sault Ste. Marie	-----	Dr. A. A. Shepard, 746 Queen St. E.
*London	-----	Dr. N. B. Alexander, Room 56, Bank of Toronto Building.
Fort William	-----	Dr. A. J. Manion.

Manitoba:

City or Town.	Name of Unit Medical Director, Asst. Unit Medical Director or Medical Representative.
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*Winnipeg -----	Dr. K. McIvor, Notre Dame Invest- ment Building.
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Saskatchewan:

*Regina -----	Dr. W. C. Arnold, McCallum-Hill Building.
*Saskatoon -----	Dr. D. S. Creighton.
North Battleford ---	Dr. J. H. H. Jackson.
Prince Albert -----	Dr. R. L. King.

Alberta:

*Calgary -----	Dr. G. R. Johnson, Beveridge Bldg.
*Edmonton -----	Dr. G. G. Stewart, 410 McLeod Block.
Lethbridge -----	Dr. G. W. Leech, 109 Sherlock Block.
Medicine Hat -----	Dr. O. Boyd.

British Columbia:

*Vancouver -----	Dr. A. P. Proctor, Board of Trade Building.
*Victoria -----	Dr. C. D. Holmes, Central Building.

New Brunswick:

*Fredericton -----	Dr. C. MacKay, Royal Bank Bldg.
*St. John -----	Dr. G. P. Peat, Bank of Montreal Building.

Training the Invalided Soldier.

When the first Canadian casualties were announced every heart in Canada thrilled with the thought—"What will the country do to help these men overcome the handicaps they have suffered?"

Since that day Canada has been quietly developing a wonderful organization to help restore the strength and earning capacity of her invalided soldiers.

This work is in the charge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. It is divided into three classes.

Ward Occupations.

Soldiers who, on account of their injuries, are confined to wards or to their beds in hospitals are taught handicraft work of various kinds. This work is not meant to train a man in work by which he could earn a living. It is encouraged rather because it diverts the soldier's mind from his disability, and gives him light exercise. In this way it assists wonderfully in the soldier's recovery.

Occupational Therapy.

This work is conducted in hospitals. It is intended mainly to help in the cure of the patient. But it often serves as the ground-work for a course in Industrial Re-

training. The following gives some idea of the breadth and scope of the subjects taught in these classes—Mechanical drawing, woodworking, boot and shoe repairing, machine shop practice, gardening, poultry raising, civil service instruction, book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy.

Industrial Re-Training.

When a man is so injured by war service that he cannot follow the occupation or trade that he worked at before enlisting, the Department trains him for a new occupation.

For this work, use is made of Technical Schools and Universities at fourteen centres throughout the Dominion. Here primary training is given by specially planned courses. This helps a man begin his actual re-training work intelligently.

Most of the re-training is given in actual factories and shops. Hundreds of large and small concerns have co-operated whole-heartedly in this work—placing at the disposal of the Department, without charge, their equipment and the services or many of their staffs.

Ninety-five per cent. of those who have been granted “Industrial Re-training” courses by the Department have been successful in becoming self-supporting in a new trade or occupation.

These benefits are given by the Department to ex-members of the Canadian, British, and Allied forces living in Canada, who come within the classes for which these benefits are provided.

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During the period a man is being "Re-trained" he and his dependents are granted adequate pay and allowances.

Free Artificial Appliances for Disabled Soldiers.

Every returned soldier, who is an amputation case, is provided by the Government with an artificial limb. He can have that limb repaired, and if necessary, replaced, without expense.

This is one of the many services rendered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to the returned soldier.

This department also supplies free "orthopaedic" appliances to correct as far as possible injuries to the feet, legs and arms; also special boots, splints, braces, etc. To those who need them, it also gives free surgical appliances such as trusses, spectacle, spinal supports, glass eyes, abdominal supports.

A Government factory has been established at Toronto to make artificial limbs. Here standard patterns, embodying the best ideas known, are manufactured.

In this work expert advice is given by surgeons who have seen overseas service, and who are in constant touch with similar work in other countries.

An experimental department is maintained for developing practical applications of new ideas, and for testing out all new appliances that become available in Canada or foreign countries.

Repair parts for standard patterns are kept in stock at fitting depots in the following centres: Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

At these depots there are experienced fitters who make repairs and adjustments under the supervision of surgeons. They also fit to individual patients appliances received in the rough from the factory.

These depots are so located that those requiring renewals, repairs or adjustments can get them free without travelling long distances. If there is no fitting depot in the patient's town, he is instructed by the Department's Medical Officer to travel to the nearest depot. He is furnished with free first class railway tickets, an allowance to cover meals and other expense, and an allowance to apply against loss of time from his work. If he must remain there for longer than a week he is maintained at the Department's expense, and he and his dependents receive the same allowances as if he were in hospital.

Artificial limbs, orthopaedic and surgical appliances are furnished free only when their issue is authorized by a Medical Officer of the Department. These representatives are listed on a previous page.

Land and Loans—to Help Soldiers Become Farmers.

It is anticipated that a great many soldiers who have served with the Canadian, British or Allied forces may want to become farmers in Canada. The vital need to-day is to increase production and the acreage under cultivation. It is thus in Canada's best interests to give these soldiers every assistance. The Government has therefore been developing a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

The Present Plan.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending enquiry into their suitability.

As soon as the soldier goes on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary livestock, machinery and equipment.

It is not given as an actual advance of cash, but in the form of payment for expenditures. In this way the settlers' transactions are carefully supervised.

The loan is made at the low interest rate of five per cent. It is to be repaid in twenty annual instalments. The first two payments may be deferred by the Board when desirable.

The New Proposal.

The Government have found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons:

(a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement.

(b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces.

(c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

It is now proposed that the Provincial Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The lands so bought will be re-sold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price.

5. HOUSING.

The government has set aside the large sum of \$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces in order to encourage the building of workmen's houses. When the season for building arrives, this work should give employment to many hundreds of men both in construction work and in the supply of materials.

6. LAND SETTLEMENT.

The government, as already explained in a former announcement, has developed plans to help soldiers to become farmers, providing land, granting loans and giving training and supervision where necessary. It is expected that a large number of returning soldiers will take advantage of these opportunities. The scheme will involve the expenditure of some millions of dollars, a good deal of which will find its way into building materials, supplies, machinery, etc., all of which will assist in providing employment.

7. ROAD BUILDING.

The government now has under consideration the question of joining the provincial governments in financing the construction of public highways. Should a favorable decision be reached, a large field for employment opportunities will be opened up. Regardless of Federal action, provincial governments are preparing their own road-making programme.

The government is alive to the necessity for providing employment opportunities, and stands prepared to assist in every way possible. If corporations and private citizens will join in this feature of Repatriation Work, Canada should have little difficulty with the employment problem.
